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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/680,105	10/04/2000	Glenn Reid	004860.P2471	8214
7590	04/07/2006		EXAMINER	
Lisa Benado Blakely Sokoloff Taylor & Zafman LLP 12400 Wilshire Boulevard Seventh Floor Los Angeles, CA 90025-1026			CHUONG, TRUC T	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2179	
DATE MAILED: 04/07/2006				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/680,105	REID, GLENN
	Examiner Truc T. Chuong	Art Unit 2179

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 March 2006.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) See Continuation Sheet is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-4,6-14,16-23,25-31,33-40,42-55,57,59-61,63-65,67-69,71-73 and 75-85 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All
 - b) Some *
 - c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Continuation of Disposition of Claims: Claims pending in the application are 1-4,6-14,16-23,25-31,33-40,42-55,57,59-61,63-65,67-69,71-73 and 75-85.

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 03/23/06 has been entered.

Claims 1-4, 6-14, 16-23, 25-31, 33-40, 42-55, 57, 59-61, 63-65, 67-69, 71-73, and 75-85 are pending in this application. In the communication, claims 1, 11, 20, 28, 37, 42, 47, 52, 57, 61, 65, 69, 73, 76, 79, and 82 are amended, and claim 85 is a new claim. This action is made non-final.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

2. Claims 37-40, 42-45, 47-50, 52-55, 57, 59-61, 63-65, 67-69, and 71-72 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claims 37-40, 42-45, 47-50, 52-55, 57, 59-61, 63-65, 67-69, and 71-72 are unclear because the term "substantially," for example in claims 37, 47, and 69, is a relative term which renders the claim indefinite. The term "substantially" is not defined by the claim, the

specification does not provide a standard for ascertaining the requisite degree, and one of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably apprised of the scope of the invention.

Other claims are rejected because of their dependency.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

3. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

4. Claims 28-31, and 30-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claim invention appears to be non-statutory subject matter. The “computer readable medium” is defined in the specification as including intangible media such as data signal in a carrier wave, which is non-statutory (Specification, lines 3-4 of page 32).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

6. Claims 1-4, 6-14, 16-23, 25-31, 33-40, 42-55, 57, 59-61, 63-65, 67-69, 71-73, and 75-85 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Foreman et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,628,303 B1).

As to claim 20, Foreman shows a processing system for collecting a time based stream of information to generate a presentation comprising:

- (i) means for communicating with an information source having a time based stream of information (e.g., a video editing system for editing video information which can be captured directly into a timeline, col. 1 line 64-col. 2 line 8, col. 9 lines 51-58, and figs. 8-9);
- (ii) means for presenting capture information from the time based stream of information on a portion of the display device, while the capture information is acquired from the information source in a capture mode, the capture mode to import the time based stream of information into the system (capture mode, e.g., col. 2 lines 45-67, col. 9 lines 23-35, 51-56, and figs. 8-9);
- (iii) means for presenting process information for constructing the presentation on the display device (The software providing the editing instructions and graphical user interface to access these instructions is also designed to interact the video player, e.g., col. 7 lines 9-11); and
- (iv) means for presenting on the display at least one enabled control element, which is capable of editing the information while the time based stream of information is imported into the system {the system of Foreman could be either captured video information, which currently being received, for displaying at the display area 120 directly from the camcorder without using the video information from other storages such as the videotape of the camcorder, bin, other memory (e.g., col. 9 lines 20-32, and col. 10 lines 27-33), or the user can capture/get the video information from other storages as

ordinary ways as also explained throughout the invention, the video information can be captured directly into a timeline representation of a video program (Abstract) to edit the video (col. 8 lines 50-61), and motion video information is captured using this interface 54 and is tied directly to a selected shot, and by capturing motion video information in this manner, the motion video information is automatically and immediately associated with a selected shot. By capturing video information directly into the timeline representing the motion video program, the need for a "bin" of motion video data files is eliminated and the user interface is simplified. When all shots have been associated with clips, a message may be displayed to the user that tells the user to continue to the next selectable interface, for editing the movie. Nonetheless, the user may still add shots and capture more video (col. 10 lines 6-35). Upon initiation, the first shot in the storyboard for which motion video information has not yet been captured is selected. However, the user may select any given shot in the storyboard region for capturing associated motion video information (col. 10 lines 6-35); therefore, it clearly means that the editing system of Foreman can capture and edit video information at the same time; and, if the user sends direct signal to the camcorder for capturing video information (not from other storages), the system will be importing the video information with the time line (as explained above) at the same time the user can switch to the editing mode, which means the edit mode is enable, as shown in figs. 8-11 (Foreman, capture mode, e.g., col. 2 lines 45-67, col. 9 lines 23-35, 51-56; switching to different windows and sub-windows, and figs. 8-12}).

As to dependent claim 21, Foreman shows the system further including a means for capturing the time based stream of information from the information source (Foreman, capture mode, e.g., col. 2 lines 45-67, col. 9 lines 23-35, 51-56, and figs. 8-9).

As to dependent claims 22-23, Foreman shows that the capturing is by executing an interrupt procedure (Foreman, when the user has finished capturing the selected motion video information, the stop button is depressed and the data file on the hard disk is closed, e.g., col. 10 lines 20-25, and if the user sends direct signal to the camcorder for capturing video information (not from other storages), the system will be importing the video information with the time line (as explained above) at the same time rate when capturing images by the camcorder and displaying the images on the display area 120 as shown in figs. 8-11, or note the rejection of claim 1 above).

As to claim 25, Foreman shows the system of claim 20, wherein at least one of the enabled control elements is to perform side operations (Foreman, e.g., col. 3 lines 55-59).

As to dependent claim 26, Foreman shows the system further including a means for presenting an edit output on the same portion of the display for presenting the capture information (Foreman, entire captured movie/clip can be viewed on the viewer window, e.g., figs. 8 and 13).

As to dependent claim 27, Foreman shows presenting of capture information is automatic in response to the communicating with the information source (Foreman, other capturing devices are also connected to the editing system, e.g., col. 5 lines 35-50).

As to claims 1-4, 6, and 9-10, they are the equivalent method claims of system claims 20-23, and 25-27 respectively and are rejected under a similar rationale.

As to dependent claim 7, Foreman shows one of the enable control elements is output control (Foreman, fig. 10 shows the Effects screen is selected for editing, and the editor can control the outputs such as Play, Volume, and inserting effects to the screen for display).

As to claim 11, Foreman shows a processing system for generating a presentation of a time based stream of information, the system comprising:

- A) a capture port for acquiring the time based stream of intonation (Foreman, e.g., col. 2 lines 45-61 and fig. 8);
- B) a display device (Foreman, e.g., figs. 8-10); and
- C) a processor coupled to the capture port and to the display device, the processor configured to:
 - i. complicate with an information source having a time based stream of information through the capture port (Foreman, e.g., a video editing system for editing video information which can be captured directly into a timeline, col. 1 line 64-col. 2 line 8, col. 9 lines 51-58, and figs. 8-9);
 - ii. present capture information from the time based stream of infatuation on a portion of the display device while the capture information is acquired from the information source in a capture mode, the capture mode to import the time based stream of information into the system (Foreman, capture mode, e.g., col. 2 lines 45-67, col. 9 lines 23-35, 51-56, and figs. 8-9);
 - iii. present process information for constructing the presentation on the display device (Foreman, the software providing the editing instructions and

graphical user interface to access these instructions is also designed to interact the video player, e.g., col. 7 lines 9-11); and

- iv. present on the display at least one enabled control element, which is capable of editing the information while the time based stream of information is imported into the system {the system of Foreman could be either captured video information, which currently being received, for displaying at the display area 120 directly from the camcorder without using the video information from other storages such as the videotape of the camcorder, bin, other memory (e.g., col. 9 lines 20-32, and col. 10 lines 27-33), or the user can capture/get the video information from other storages as ordinary ways as also explained throughout the invention, the video information can be captured directly into a timeline representation of a video program (Abstract) to edit the video (col. 8 lines 50-61), and motion video information is captured using this interface 54 and is tied directly to a selected shot, and by capturing motion video information in this manner, the motion video information is automatically and immediately associated with a selected shot. By capturing video information directly into the timeline representing the motion video program, the need for a "bin" of motion video data files is eliminated and the user interface is simplified. When all shots have been associated with clips, a message may be displayed to the user that tells the user to continue to the next selectable interface, for editing the movie. Nonetheless, the user may still add shots and capture more video (col. 10 lines 6-35). Upon initiation, the first shot in the storyboard for which motion video

information has not yet been captured is selected. However, the user may select any given shot in the storyboard region for capturing associated motion video information (col. 10 lines 6-35); therefore, it clearly means that the editing system of Foreman can capture and edit video information at the same time; and, if the user sends direct signal to the camcorder for capturing video information (not from other storages), the system will be importing the video information with the time line (as explained above) at the same time the user can switch to the editing mode, which means the edit mode is enable, as shown in figs. 8-11 (Foreman, capture mode, e.g., col. 2 lines 45-67, col. 9 lines 23-35, 51-56; switching to different windows and sub-windows, and figs. 8-12)}.

As to claims 12-14, and 16-19, these are the equivalent system claims of method claims 2-4, 6-7 and 9-10 respectively and are rejected under a similar rationale.

As to claim 8, it is the equivalent method claim of system claim 17 and is rejected under a similar rationale.

As to claims 28-31, 33 and 35-36, these are the equivalent program product claims of system claims 20-23, and 25-27 respectively and are rejected under a similar rationale.

As to dependent claim 34, Foreman shows that the capturing is by executing an interrupt procedure (Foreman, when the user has finished capturing the selected motion video information, the stop button is depressed and the data file on the hard disk is closed, e.g., col. 10 lines 20-25).

As to claims 42, 37, and 76, Foreman shows a processing system for generating a presentation of a time based stream of information, the system comprising:

A) a capture port for acquiring the time based stream of information (e.g., a video editing system for editing video information which can be captured directly into a timeline, col. 1 line 64-col. 2 line 8, col. 9 lines 51-58, and figs. 8-9);

B) a display device (figs. 7-12); and

C) a processor coupled to the capture port and to the display device (a computer system to perform editing tasks, e.g., col. 5 lines 20-57), the processor configured to:

i) detect an information source having a time based stream of information in communication with the processing system (e.g., a video editing system for editing video information which can be captured directly into a timeline, col. 1 line 64-col. 2 line 8, col. 9 lines 51-58, and figs. 8-9), and

ii) automatically present capture information from the time based stream of information on a display in response to detecting (Foreman, col. 1 line 64-col. 2 line 8, col. 9 lines 51-58, and figs. 8-9), while the capture information is acquired from the information source in a capture mode, the capture mode to import the time based stream of information into the system, wherein the capture mode to import the time based stream of information is displayed at the same rate or substantially the same rate as the transfer rate for the time based stream of information using an interrupt procedure that iterates at the same rate or substantially the same rate as the transfer rate of the time based stream of information {the system of Foreman could be either captured video information, which currently being received, for displaying at the display area 120 directly from the camcorder without using the video information from other storages such as the videotape of the camcorder, bin, other memory (e.g., col. 9 lines 20-32, and col. 10 lines 27-33), or

the user can capture/get the video information from other storages as ordinary ways as also explained throughout the invention, the video information can be captured directly into a timeline representation of a video program (Abstract) to edit the video (col. 8 lines 50-61), and motion video information is captured using this interface 54 and is tied directly to a selected shot, and by capturing motion video information in this manner, the motion video information is automatically and immediately associated with a selected shot. By capturing video information directly into the timeline representing the motion video program, the need for a "bin" of motion video data files is eliminated and the user interface is simplified. When all shots have been associated with clips, a message may be displayed to the user that tells the user to continue to the next selectable interface, for editing the movie. Nonetheless, the user may still add shots and capture more video (col. 10 lines 6-35). Upon initiation, the first shot in the storyboard for which motion video information has not yet been captured is selected. However, the user may select any given shot in the storyboard region for capturing associated motion video information (col. 10 lines 6-35); therefore, it clearly means that the editing system of Foreman can capture and edit video information at the same time; and, if the user sends direct signal to the camcorder for capturing video information (not from other storages), the system will be importing the video information with the time line (as explained above) at the same time the user can switch to the editing mode, which means the edit mode is enable, as shown in figs. 8-11 (Foreman, capture mode, e.g., col. 2 lines 45-67, col. 9 lines 23-35, 51-56; switching to different windows and sub-windows, and figs. 8-12}).

As to claim 38, this is the equivalent method claim of system claim 27 and is rejected under a similar rationale.

As to dependent claim 39, Foreman shows the detecting is by receiving a signal from the information source through a capture port on the processing system, and wherein the automatically presenting comprises opening a window on the display device {the system of Foreman could be either captured video information, which currently being received, for displaying at the display area 120 directly from the camcorder without using the video information from other storages such as the videotape of the camcorder, bin, other memory (e.g., col. 9 lines 20-32, and col. 10 lines 27-33), or the user can capture/get the video information from other storages as ordinary ways as also explained throughout the invention, the video information can be captured directly into a timeline representation of a video program (Abstract) to edit the video (col. 8 lines 50-61), and motion video information is captured using this interface 54 and is tied directly to a selected shot, and by capturing motion video information in this manner, the motion video information is automatically and immediately associated with a selected shot. By capturing video information directly into the timeline representing the motion video program, the need for a "bin" of motion video data files is eliminated and the user interface is simplified. When all shots have been associated with clips, a message may be displayed to the user that tells the user to continue to the next selectable interface, for editing the movie. Nonetheless, the user may still add shots and capture more video (col. 10 lines 6-35). Upon initiation, the first shot in the storyboard for which motion video information has not yet been captured is selected. However, the user may select any given shot in the storyboard region for capturing associated motion video information (col. 10 lines 6-35); therefore, it clearly means

that the editing system of Foreman can capture and edit video information at the same time; and, if the user sends direct signal to the camcorder for capturing video information (not from other storages), the system will be importing the video information with the time line (as explained above) at the same time the user can switch to the editing mode, which means the edit mode is enable, as shown in figs. 8-11 (Foreman, capture mode, e.g., col. 2 lines 45-67, col. 9 lines 23-35, 51-56; switching to different windows and sub-windows, and figs. 8-12)}.

As to claim 40, it is the equivalent method claims of system claim 21 and is rejected under a similar rationale.

As to claims 43-44, they are the equivalent system claims of method claims 38-39 respectively and are rejected under a similar rationale.

As to dependent claim 45, it is equivalent to system claim 21 and is rejected under a similar rationale.

As to claims 47-50, they are the equivalent system claims of method claims 37-40 respectively and are rejected under a similar rationale.

As to claims 52-56, they are the equivalent product claims of system claims 47-51 respectively and are rejected under a similar rationale.

As to claims 57 and 73, they are the equivalent method claim of system claim 42 and are rejected under a similar rationale; and Foreman also teaches (C) presenting an edit output on the viewing portion of the display during an edit mode (figs. 8-12).

As to claim 59, the system of Foreman could be either captured video information, which currently being received, for displaying at the display area 120 directly from the camcorder without using the video information from other storages such as the videotape of the camcorder,

bin, other memory (e.g., col. 9 lines 20-32, and col. 10 lines 27-33), or the user can capture/get the video information from other storages as ordinary ways as also explained throughout the invention, the video information can be captured directly into a timeline representation of a video program (Abstract) to edit the video (col. 8 lines 50-61), and motion video information is captured using this interface 54 and is tied directly to a selected shot, and by capturing motion video information in this manner, the motion video information is automatically and immediately associated with a selected shot. By capturing video information directly into the timeline representing the motion video program, the need for a "bin" of motion video data files is eliminated and the user interface is simplified. When all shots have been associated with clips, a message may be displayed to the user that tells the user to continue to the next selectable interface, for editing the movie. Nonetheless, the user may still add shots and capture more video (col. 10 lines 6-35). Upon initiation, the first shot in the storyboard for which motion video information has not yet been captured is selected. However, the user may select any given shot in the storyboard region for capturing associated motion video information (col. 10 lines 6-35); therefore, it clearly means that the editing system of Foreman can capture and edit video information at the same time; and, if the user sends direct signal to the camcorder for capturing video information (not from other storages), the system will be importing the video information with the time line (as explained above) at the same time the user can switch to the editing mode, which means the edit mode is enable, as shown in figs. 8-11 (Foreman, capture mode, e.g., col. 2 lines 45-67, col. 9 lines 23-35, 51-56; switching to different windows and sub-windows, and figs. 8-12).

As to claim 60, this is the equivalent method claim of system claim 25 and is rejected under a similar rationale.

As to claim 61, this is the equivalent system claim to generate a presentation of a time based stream of information of system independent claim 42 combined with the method claim 57. Note the rejections of claims 42 and 57 above.

As to claims 63-64, these are system claims of method claims 59-60. Note the rejections of claims 59-60 above respectively.

As to claims 65, and 67-68, these are the equivalent system claims of method claims 57, and 59-60 respectively and are rejected under a similar rationale.

As to claims 69, and 71-72, these are the equivalent program product claims of system claims 65, and 67-68 respectively and are rejected under a similar rationale.

As to dependent claim 75, Foreman shows the editing window includes a toggle control, element to switch between capture and edit mode within the editing window (Foreman, fig. 8 shows record and stop buttons on the editing window).

As to dependent claim 77, Foreman shows the automatically engage is in response to the detect (the system will detect if the capture mode is selected to start recording/bringing the clips into the destination, e.g., col. 2 lines 45-67, col. 9 lines 23-35, 51-56, and figs. 8-9).

As to claim 78, this is the equivalent system claim of claim 75 and is rejected under a similar rationale.

As to claims 79-81, these are the equivalent system claims of method claims 73, 75, and 77 respectively and are rejected under a similar rationale.

As to claims 82-84, these are the equivalent program product claims of method claims 73, 75, and 77 respectively and are rejected under a similar rationale.

As to claim 85, it can be rejected under a similar rationale as claim 1 above.

Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments filed in Amendment filed 03/23/06 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant has argued and Examiner disagrees with the following reasons:

- a. *Foreman fails to disclose that presenting on the display at least one enabled control element to edit the information is performed while the time based stream of the information is imported into the system (or Foreman can only start the editing features after clips for a movie have been captured).*

The system of Foreman could be either captured video information, which currently being received, for displaying at the display area 120 directly from the camcorder without using the video information from other storages such as the videotape of the camcorder, bin, other memory (e.g., col. 9 lines 20-32, and col. 10 lines 27-33), or the user can capture/get the video information from other storages as ordinary ways as also explained throughout the invention, the video information can be captured directly into a timeline representation of a video program (Abstract) to edit the video (col. 8 lines 50-61), and motion video information is captured using this interface 54 and is tied directly to a selected shot, and by capturing motion video information in this manner, the motion video

information is automatically and immediately associated with a selected shot. By capturing video information directly into the timeline representing the motion video program, the need for a "bin" of motion video data files is eliminated and the user interface is simplified. When all shots have been associated with clips, a message may be displayed to the user that tells the user to continue to the next selectable interface, for editing the movie. Nonetheless, the user may still add shots and capture more video (col. 10 lines 6-35). Upon initiation, the first shot in the storyboard for which motion video information has not yet been captured is selected. However, the user may select any given shot in the storyboard region for capturing associated motion video information (col. 10 lines 6-35); therefore, it clearly means that the editing system of Foreman can capture and edit video information at the same time; and, if the user sends direct signal to the camcorder for capturing video information (not from other storages), the system will be importing the video information with the time line (as explained above) at the same time the user can switch to the editing mode, which means the edit mode is enable, as shown in figs. 8-11 (Foreman, capture mode, e.g., col. 2 lines 45-67, col. 9 lines 23-35, 51-56; switching to different windows and sub-windows, and figs. 8-12).

- b. *Foreman fails to teach displaying the captured information at the same rate or substantially the same rate as the transfer rate for the time based stream of information.*
The video information can be captured directly into a timeline representation of a video program (Abstract) to edit the video (col. 8 lines 50-61), and motion video

information is captured using this interface 54 and is tied directly to a selected shot, and by capturing motion video information in this manner, the motion video information is automatically and immediately associated with a selected shot. By capturing video information directly into the timeline representing the motion video program, the need for a "bin" of motion video data files is eliminated and the user interface is simplified. When all shots have been associated with clips, a message may be displayed to the user that tells the user to continue to the next selectable interface, for editing the movie. Nonetheless, the user may still add shots and capture more video (col. 10 lines 6-35). Upon initiation, the first shot in the storyboard for which motion video information has not yet been captured is selected. However, the user may select any given shot in the storyboard region for capturing associated motion video information (col. 10 lines 6-35); therefore, it clearly means that the editing system of Foreman can capture and edit video information at the same time; or if the user sends direct signal to the camcorder for capturing video information (not from other storages), the system will be importing the video information with the time line (as explained above) at the same time the user can switch to the editing mode, which means the edit mode is enable, as shown in figs. 8-11 (Foreman, capture mode, e.g., col. 2 lines 45-67, col. 9 lines 23-35, 51-56; switching to different windows and sub-windows, and figs. 8-12).

Conclusion

2. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

White et al. (U.S. Pub. 2002/0049979 A1) teaches capturing and editing video information at the same time (figs. 1-2, and [0023]).

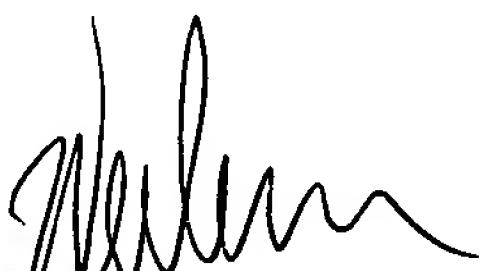
8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Truc T. Chuong whose telephone number is 571-272-4134. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th and alternate Fridays 8:30 AM - 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Weilun Lo can be reached on (571) 272-4847. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Truc T. Chuong

04/03/06



WEILUN LO
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER